

ROOSEVELT NOW A BOULEVARDIER

Paris Enthuses More and
More Over Noted Visitor.

GUEST OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

After Banquet Col. Roosevelt and
Kermit Are Conducted Through
the Illuminated Halls of the Hotel
de Ville—Visits Carnival at Museum
and Calls on Edith Wharton.

Paris, April 25.—The passing days are
effecting a change in the external appearance
of both Paris and Col. Roosevelt. There is an
increased warmth shown every hour of the stay of the distinguished
visitor. More flags, American and French, appear daily on public and
private buildings, larger crowds gather to
see the colonel arrive and depart, while the
flock of camera bearers who dog his footsteps is
increasing. The only change in the colonel externally is
equally marked. The black sombrero and the
cavalry colonel's overcoat have been laid by
altogether.

"The rather untidy looking gentleman" that
the correspondent of a London daily described as
landing in Naples has been steadily shedding the
free and easiness of the sportsman of the jungle for
the lightning tourist of European capitals, and to-day
he is a perfectly groomed boulevardier, immaculate
from the glittering tippet on his sleek brushed head
to his no less brilliant shoes that arrived at the
Hotel de Ville shortly before noon to be received by
the municipal council of Paris.

Received by Assembly.
After being conducted up the wide marble
staircase of honor, which was lined by a guard of
honor of Garde Republicaines, Col. Roosevelt and his
son Kermit were received by the president of the
council in the chamber of that body, where the members
and other guests had assembled. All stood as the colonel
entered the chamber. He bowed to the president, who
was seated on a raised dais flanked by M. Lepine, the
prefect of police, and M. Selves, the prefect of the
Seine.

After the colonel had taken a seat in the middle of a
row of gorgeous fauteuils, in which, by the other side
of him, sat Premier Briand, Mr. Pinchon, the American
Ambassador, M. Pinchon, the minister of foreign affairs,
the French Ambassador at Washington, and an official
representing President Fallieres, the president of the
council rang his bell and opened the sitting.

The proceedings lasted just half an hour. The president
of the council made an address. Then M. Selves, the
prefect of the Seine, and M. Lepine, the prefect of
police, followed with short but eloquent addresses
of welcome. Each had gone to the colonel, and applied to the
colonel his own description of the ideal citizen.

Praise for City of Paris.
In reply, Col. Roosevelt declared that he was
profoundly touched and proud of what he had said of
him, because they spoke in the name of Paris, "a city
not of amusement, but of work, art and virtue." At
the conclusion of the colonel's brief speech, which was
made in French, all stood and applauded vigorously.

The colonel was then conducted through the
illuminated and decorated halls of the Hotel de Ville
and took luncheon with the Syndic.

After luncheon the colonel visited the
Carnival at Museum, where his family joined him in
looking at the order given by Louis XVI on the day
the Tuilleries were sacked. He quoted Mark Twain's
remark that if Louis had not had the attributes of a
medieval saint there would have been a large
communist cemetery in Paris.

From the museum the colonel went to make a call
upon Edith Wharton, the novelist.

Visits Notre Dame.
During the afternoon Col. Roosevelt visited
Notre Dame and was enthusiastically over the many
historical things shown him there. From there he
was driven to the Cercle Militaire in the Avenue de
l'Opera, where he was the guest at dinner of Gen.
Brugiere, chief of staff of the French army, who is
his old friend.

Here he met many of the most distinguished
men of the republic, both in military and civil life,
and with them he discussed war and government. He
was enthusiastically received. He was detained so long
that he was late in arriving at the opera, where he
was expected at 8:15 o'clock and where the president's
box had been placed at his disposal.

Much to the disappointment of hundreds of
hundreds who had gathered to see him, Col. Roosevelt
did not reach the opera house until 9:40 o'clock, and
he was driven to a side entrance, where he was quickly
ushered in. A huge crowd had been waiting in front
of the building for nearly two hours, and the main
stairway had been thronged with the fashionable set
of Paris for quite an hour, awaiting his coming.

Nearly all were seat holders. They were willing to
miss the third act of "Samson and Delilah," rather
than to forego the possible opportunity of seeing the
man that all Paris is talking about.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to that splendid
house, 1732 North Capitol street,
that we are offering at a

SACRIFICE PRICE,
\$4,750

Exceptionally well constructed
and in absolutely perfect condition.

Contains 6 beautiful rooms
and tiled bath. Modern in every
respect. Owner leaving city
must sell immediately.

Open for your inspection TO-
DAY. Take cars marked "Brook-
land" and get off at S.

SHANNON & LUCHS,
SALES, RENTS, AND LOANS.
713 14TH ST. N. W.

"Look for Our Green and White Sign."

MOBILE GREETED VETERANS.

Cold Weather and Rain Mars Re-
union of "Old Boys."

Mobile, Ala., April 25.—With Mobile en-
fete for the reception of the United Con-
federate Veterans, it remained for the
weather to strike the one discordant note
in the welcome extended the "old boys"
who marched and fought under the stars
and bars. It is cold.

The real opening of the reunion took
place to-night, when the sons had their
first session.
A special guard of honor, made up of
commissioned officers, met the Confed-
erate choir of 100 girls, who, attired in
trim gray uniforms, arrived from Rich-
mond. At their head marched Mrs. J.
Griff Edwards, commander-in-chief of the
choir, and famous for her beauty and her
rendition of "Dixie."

DEADLOCK ON POSTAL SAVINGS

House Subcommittee Stands 6 to 6
on Administration Bill.

Insurgent Leader Advocates Senate
Bill to Save the Situation,
Farmers Are in Favor.

A deadlock in the House Post-office
Committee over the postal savings bank
question is causing considerable em-
barrassment at the Capitol. Representa-
tive Gardner, of New Jersey, is chairman
of the subcommittee which has charge
of the subject, and its six members are
equally divided on two bills. Neither
side will give way to the other, and in
consequence the members of the full
committee who desire the speedy enact-
ment of a postal savings bank law are
unable to get any sort of a bill reported
by the subcommittee.

"There is only one thing for the advo-
cates of a postal savings bank to do,"
said Representative Murdock, of Kansas,
yesterday, "and that is for the House to
vote for the Senate bill. If any bill other
than this is supported it will mean that
the whole question will be thrown into
conference. That would result in its de-
feat. I see no way out of the difficulty
but to call a Republican caucus in the
House to decide upon the party action.
The situation is very much involved now,
but I believe a postal savings bank law
will be passed before this session comes
to a close."

Chairman Weeks, of the Post-office
Committee, announced a few days ago,
after a conference with the President,
that there would be a caucus as soon
as the railroad bill had been passed. No
steps have been taken so far in this
direction.

There was a hearing before the Post-
office Committee yesterday on the Ben-
nett bill, establishing parcels post service
on rural free delivery routes within the
territory of a single route.

Farmers generally are in favor of the
measure, and their views were expressed
yesterday by John M. Stahl, of Chicago,
president of the Farmers' Congress. Rep-
resentatives of the merchants' exchange,
of New York, also indicated the bill.
The measure is regarded by the advocates
of an unlimited parcels post as a step
in the direction they wish to have the Post-
office Department go.

"FILIBUSTER" CRAFT NOT HELD

Will Get New Orleans Clearance for
Bluefields, Nicaragua.

The Venus, a craft of uncertain burden
that has been trying for a week to sail
from New Orleans for her destination,
Bluefields, Nicaragua, is about to lift
anchor. In the effort to keep her tied
to the levees at that port, the United
States navigation laws, and the neutrality
laws, were invoked and in addition the
skipper was arrested, charged with being
a filibuster.

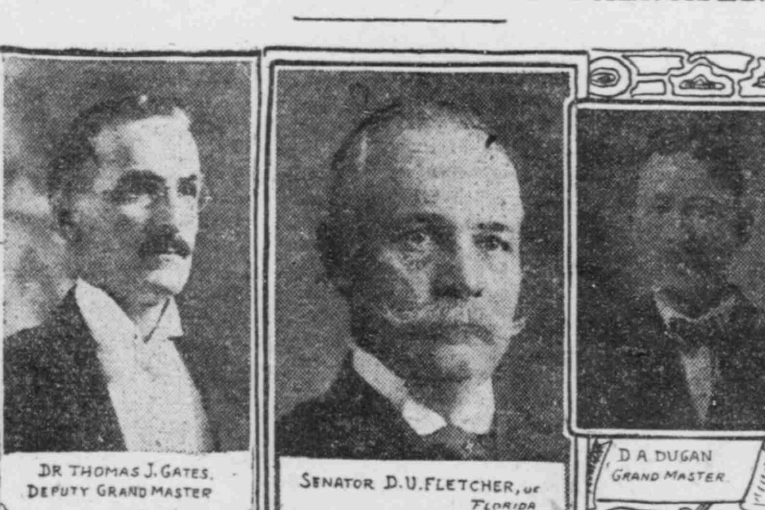
Several days ago the consul of the
Estrada government of Nicaragua, at
New Orleans, informed the collector of
the port that the Venus was being out-
fitted as a filibustering vessel and was
filled with firearms, cartridges, coal, and
other munitions of war. He protested
against her receiving clearance papers.

The collector put the case up to the
Department of Commerce and Labor.
Secretary Nagel looked up the law on
the subject and decided that the mere
fact that a vessel's cargo consisted in
part of munitions of war was not suffi-
cient to keep her from receiving clearance
papers, even if her destination was a
country where trouble was in progress.

Roosevelt Gets First Ticket.

Denver, April 25.—The first ticket for
the fight between Jeffries and Johnson
at San Francisco on July 4, will be
presented to Theodore Roosevelt on his
arrival in New York. This statement
was made to-day by Jack Gleason, white
in Denver on his way to the coast. The
ticket will be made of solid gold and
appropriately engraved.

SPEAKERS AT ODD FELLOWS' EXERCISES.



DR. THOMAS J. GATES, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. SENATOR D. U. FLETCHER. D. A. DUGAN, GRAND MASTER.

Arrangements have been completed by
the Odd Fellows of Washington for cele-
bration exercises in honor of the ninety-
first anniversary of their fraternity this
evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.
Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida,
himself an Odd Fellow, will deliver the
address, and remarks will be made by
Thomas J. Gates, D. G. M.; Grand Master
D. A. Dugan, and Grand Patriarch G. S.
Colson.

Arrangements are in charge of a com-
mittee representing all the branches of
Odd Fellowship in the District and com-
posed of Dr. Thomas J. Gates, deputy
grand master of the Grand Lodge, chair-
man; William Hope, vice chairman; E. L.
Dunn, secretary; John D. Yoakley, treas-
urer; William G. Phillips, J. T. Allison,
W. W. Millan, George Gerberich, William
H. Sellers, John J. Cherry, Samuel A.
Foote, F. A. Royse, William H. Smoot,
John Taylor, R. A. Ford, William E.
Graves, Mrs. V. Estelle Yoakley, Mrs.

TAFT NAMES HUGHES

Continued from Page One.

others were waiting for him, he sat down
and prepared the nomination for imme-
diate submission to the Senate. Within an
hour Gov. Hughes' acceptance had been
formally presented to the Senate, and Mr.
Taft was half an hour late for his en-
gagement at Howard University.

This statement was handed out at the
White House soon after the nomination
had been sent to the Senate.

Official Explanation.

"The President, by letter of April 22,
tendered the appointment to the Supreme
Court to succeed Justice Brewer to Gov.
Charles E. Hughes, of New York, and by
letter of April 24 Gov. Hughes ac-
cepted."

"In the President's letter to Gov.
Hughes, he told him that as the Sup-
reme Court would adjourn its hear-
ings next week, the person appointed
would not be called upon to discharge
any duties or functions until the opening
of the October term on the second Mon-
day in October, and that therefore, if
Gov. Hughes could accept he might con-
siderably lighten his duties as governor
until his qualifications on the day of
the opening of the court in October next.
This was a material factor in Gov.
Hughes' acceptance. Accordingly, if the
nomination is confirmed, as there is
every reason to believe that it will be,
Gov. Hughes' qualification will not take
place until October."

The reference in the White House
statement to Gov. Hughes' desire to post-
pone his qualifications until next fall ap-
parently refers to the governor's deter-
mination to carry out the reforms which
are now pending before the New York
State legislature before he gives up of-
fice. An immediate retirement by the
governor would, of course, leave some
of the issues that he has striven for
years undetermined, and the govern-
or apparently intends to see those mea-
sures win or lose before he leaves office.

HUGHES' APPOINTMENT

WELCOME TO COLLEAGUES
ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

The appointment of Gov. Hughes is
acceptable to members of the Supreme
bench. They were listening to arguments
in a railroad case yesterday afternoon
when Deputy Clerk Maher leaned over
and whispered the news of the nomination
to Associate Justice Holmes.

Justice Holmes passed the word along
to Justice White, and it wasn't long
before the two before the entire seven
members of the court had heard the
news and were nodding approval to one
another.

The nomination was received with favor
in the Senate and the House, Democrats
uniting with Republicans in declaring that
it was one of the most acceptable that
President Taft could have made. There
has been some talk that the Democrats
might object to Gov. Hughes on account
of the views that he recently expressed
on the income tax amendment, but it
was apparent as soon as the nomination
was put before the Senate that it will go
through with a rush.

It is more than likely, however, that the
Senate Judiciary Committee, acting in
accordance with President Taft's wishes,
may delay action upon the nomination
until after the Supreme Court has ad-
journcd for its summer recess.

Adjournment in May.

That adjournment will come in the lat-
ter part of May and the court will not
reconvene until October 10. Of course,
Gov. Hughes would be able to continue
as governor until he took the oath of
office as a member of the court, but he
may feel more like following that course
if the Senate does not confirm the nom-
ination until the court takes its summer
recess.

It has been a long time since members
of the Senate have been so deeply inter-
ested in a White House nomination as
they were when word reached the cham-
ber slightly in advance of the appearance
of the President's assistant secretary that
Gov. Hughes had been selected. Senator
Root was delivering a speech in defense
of the administration railway bill, and the
buzz of voices as the news ran from desk
to desk almost interrupted him.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is one of the
Senators who took a prominent part in
the fight for an income tax.

"I believe," said he, "that Gov. Hughes
would not uphold his income tax deci-
sion from the bench. As a matter of
fact, he has never defended it since he
gave it. I would not hold that against
him. In my opinion Gov. Hughes will
prove a strong man on the bench."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, Democrat,
who led the fight for the adoption of the
income tax amendment, also spoke in
praise of the Hughes appointment.

"I believe the appointment is an ex-
cellent one,"

Senator Root said that he was much

gratified to learn of the Hughes appoint-
ment.

Senator Root, it is understood, is one
of the New York State leaders who does
not feel that the retirement of Hughes is
going to retard the movement he has
typified in New York State.

Senator Bacon, ranking minority mem-
ber of the Judiciary Committee, has this
to say of the Hughes nomination:
"I think that both by reason of his
ability and character Gov. Hughes is em-
inently fitted for the place."

Senator Overman and other members
of the Judiciary Committee were equally
emphatic in their commendation of the
choice. Even the insurgents found in
this appointment a common ground on
which they could stand with the Presi-
dent and the regulars of the party.

"It is a most commendable selection,"
said Senator Dolliver, of Iowa.

The nomination as soon as it was pre-
sented to the Senate was referred to the
Judiciary Committee. There will not be
another meeting of the committee until
Monday of next week.

The Republican members of the New
York delegation in the House received the
news of the nomination of Gov. Hughes
with mingled feelings of approval and
regret.

Representative Champ Clark, of Mis-
souri, the Democratic floor leader, voiced
the opinion of the Democrats of the
House in praising the President for the
appointment.

"Gov. Hughes," said he, "is a splendid
man for the place."

Put Bench Above Politics.

The fact about this Hughes appoint-
ment that President Taft's friends are
pointing to with the greatest pride is
that the President, in making this selec-
tion, has shown that he has placed the
Supreme Court of the United States above
all partisan or political considerations.

The President will leave it to Gov.
Hughes entirely to decide what he will
do in reference to the next campaign.
There will be a few weeks of it before
the governor takes his seat on the bench,
but it is doubted here if Mr. Hughes,
after having been confirmed by the Sen-
ate, will take any active part in a cam-
paign.

The present appointment to the Su-
preme Court bench is regarded by the
President and by others in official life as
one of the most important that any
President was ever called upon to make.

That President Taft has great faith in
the liberality of Gov. Hughes' views is
indicated by the fact that he has been
willing to accept him for the place not-
withstanding the fact that the governor
has already in a formal opinion declared
that he believed the proposed income-tax
amendment would be unconstitutional if
adopted.

Gov. Hughes has often expressed his
opinion in regard to the enforcement of
the anti-trust law against unjust dis-
criminations, and it is expected that he
will take a liberal view of the cases
now pending before the Supreme Court.
Gov. Hughes' constructive legislation
in reference to the Consolidated Gas
Company of New York, and the laws
which he helped to frame as counsel for
the Armstrong insurance investigating
committee are also pointed to as indi-
cations of his liberality.

In connection with Gov. Hughes' views
as expressed in his speech opening the
Taft campaign, his reference in regard
to the Supreme Court bench was recalled
here with considerable interest. Said he,
speaking of the President's election:

Consequences Far Reaching.

"Rarely has the choice of President
involved more far-reaching consequences.
For it is not improbable that the next
President will appoint at least four judges
of the United States Supreme Court. Upon
these appointments will largely depend
the quality of the judicial work of this
great court for years to come. Congress
may pass laws, but the Supreme Court
interprets and construes them, and de-
termines their validity. The Constitution,
with its guarantees of liberty and its
grants of Federal power, is finally what
the Supreme Court determines it to mean."

"Upon the learning, wisdom, and char-
acter of the judges of the Supreme Court
rests not merely the just determination
of the important matters of private right
which come before that august tribunal,
but to a very large degree the course
of our political history and the develop-
ment and security of our institutions.
In view of the vacancies which in the
natural course of events will most prob-
ably occur during the next few years,
we must remember that we are about to
choose a representative of the people to
whom is confided the nomination of
Federal judges, a power second to none
possessed by the President, the exercise
of which calls for the highest judgment."

YOUNG WOMEN AS LURE.

Wealthy Boston Men Fleeced by
New York Gamblers.

Boston, April 25.—An elaborate system
of swindling, in which a corps of young
women confederates were used as lures
to lure to a New York gaming resort
Boston men of means who had been sin-
gled out as likely bait by the local faro
operators, has been unearthed by secret
agents of the department of justice.

Not only did George W. Coleman, the
boy bookkeeper of the National City
Bank of Cambridge fall into the trap to
an extent that wrecked the institution,
but many other prominent citizens of
Boston were snared and ripped. Many
of these have already told their stories
to the Suffolk grand jury.

Close to \$1,000,000 is known to have been
squeezed out of Boston victims by the
New York syndicate.

GIVE WRONG ANSWERS.

Kentuckians Will Be Served with
Warrants for Action.

Cincinnati, April 25.—Dr. H. D. Clark,
supervisor of the census in the Kentucky
district, announced to-day that warrants
have been issued for ten men and women
for refusal to answer question of census
enumerators. It is said that the list in-
cludes one wealthy woman, who insisted
that she was one hundred and fifty years
old. One Covington man gave his age as
one hundred years. His real age is
forty-five.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, April 25.—Arrived: Minnetonka, Lon-
don, April 11.
Arrived: Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, at Ham-
burg; Minnewaska, at London; California, at Glas-
gow; Wilhelm de Grosse, at Cherbourg; Louisiana,
at Philadelphia.

Opposes Race Track Gambling.

In the second year of his first term he
declared that open betting on the races
was a disgrace to the State, and then, in
a tour of the State, appealed to the people
to demand the law aimed at race track
betting, a law which was passed at a
special session after one of the hottest
regular sessions.

The Public Service Commission law was
another law put through by Gov. Hughes.
At the end of his first term he declared
in favor of direct primary nominations,
and again threw up a fight throughout
the State. Stung by the legislature had
not adopted this demand of Gov. Hughes.

He won the last campaign over Lewis
Stuyvesant Chanler by 69,662 votes. Be-
fore making his own campaign in this
State, he spoke for Taft in the Middle
West, and was credited by the Republican
campaign managers with having made
many votes for the national ticket.

In the course of his campaign Gov.
Hughes came out for the popular election
of United States Senators. This was in
answer to some questions put to him by
Mr. Chanler, his opponent.

Fears Income Tax.

Perhaps nothing that the governor has
done since his re-election has stirred up
as much interest as his message to the
present legislature almost at the begin-
ning of the session disapproving of the
proposed income tax amendment advo-
cated by President Taft. In this mes-
sage Mr. Hughes took the ground that
to empower the Congress to tax incomes
"from whatever source derived" would be
to strike a direct blow at the States by

NEWS A SURPRISE TO HUGHES' FRIENDS

Proposed Increase of Salary
Caused Change in Plans.

CAN LIVE ON \$17,500 A YEAR

Appointment Pleases Rank and File
of Organization Men in New York
State—Enemies Glad of His Going,
as It Relieves the Political Sit-
uation—Tired of New York.

Albany, April 25.—Gov. Charles E.
Hughes has decided to accept President
Taft's appointment as Associate Justice
of the United States Supreme Court, in
preference to returning to the practice of
the law in New York City on January 1
next.

Gov. Hughes is on record not only in
favor of President Taft's succeeding him-
self, but against the governor himself ac-
cepting a third nomination, on the ground
that his personal fortune will not stand
any further drain of public office.

The salary of governor is \$10,000, and
that of a United States Supreme Court
Justice \$12,500. The latter salary is to be
increased shortly to \$17,500. Gov. Hughes
feels that in accepting this life appoint-
ment from President Taft he will be able
to live within his income.

Salary Not Big Enough.

The news that Gov. Hughes has ac-
cepted President Taft's appointment came
with some surprise to his friends, who
were always mindful that the governor
felt \$10,000 a year was hardly enough for
a governor to live on, and who did not
believe he would accept any other kind
of a position which paid him only \$2,500
more—not even a place on the United
States Supreme Court bench. They have
felt all along that he would be compelled
to run again for governor.

The rank and file of the Republican or-
ganization in this State voted their senti-
ments more freely to-night than they had
done in four years. The decision of Gov.
Hughes to go upon the bench of the
highest tribunal in the country was wel-
come news. Some of the Hughes speeches
that were booked for the support of the
next Republican candidate for governor
may be misused, but it was the general
opinion among the party leaders that the
governor had not only acted for himself,
but had pleased a large number of his friends,
and practically all of his enemies, by get-
ting out of the political situation in this
State.

Tired of New York Politics.

To his friends who were curious to
know why he would go to Washington
for the judicial office and not go back to
the practice of law in New York City, the
governor made it plain that he was not
anxious to make money. He wanted to
get out of the excitement of public life.
He is sick and tired of being governor
of this State, does not want to go to the
United States Senate, does not want to
go down to New York and open a law
office and have to be bothered building up
a practice again, and other attending an-
noyances which the governor believes
would follow him for a long time, at
least into private life. The governor be-
lieves the salary of justice of the United
States Supreme Court will be increased
to \$17,500, and with that and the life
tenure in office he will be satisfied.

As Gov. Hughes will ascend the
Supreme Court bench in Washington at
the beginning of the second week in
October, he will not be a factor in next
fall's campaign in New York State, nor
will he participate in it in any way.

When Gov. Hughes resigns in October, he
will be succeeded as governor by Lieut.
Gov. Horace White, of Syracuse, who
will act as governor until January 1 next.

His Purpose Fixed.

Gov. Hughes will not say how long he
has had the proffer of the place on the
Supreme Bench under consideration, or
whether it was suggested to him at the
time of President Taft's recent visit in
Albany when the President was the gov-
ernor's guest at the executive mansion.
If any consideration more than others
weighed with the governor in making his
decision it was that the position he was
to take fixed his purposes and his work
for the remainder of his life, and that in
accepting the President's offer he was
not prevented from practically being per-
mitted to serve out the term as govern-
or of the State for which the people elected
him.

Gov. Hughes has told his friends that
there never was a time when the work of
the United States Supreme Court was
more important than at this time. The
governor is now in the prime of his life,
forty-eight years old, and the chances are
that he will have twenty or more years
of work on the Supreme Bench. He is
thirty years younger than Justice Harlan.

It was under his first term as governor
that Mr. Hughes vetoed the two-cent
fare bill for steam railroads at a time
when many legislatures and many ex-
ecutives were yielding to the clamor for
such measures. He vetoed it on the
ground that no proper inquiry into
conditions had been made as a basis
for the measure. Gov. Hughes followed
up his veto of the two-cent fare bill by
vetoing a three-platoon police bill.

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